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their working days terminate at substantially the time fixed by other industries. Thus, when the daylight saving law is operative, farm work necessarily stops an hour earlier than it otherwise would. In theory this entails no loss, for the day begins an hour earlier, but in practice it involves the actual loss of an hour each day during the most important season of the year. It should be unnecessary to point out that many of the most indispensable operations of agriculture—such as the curing of hay and the spraying and cultivation of certain crops—cannot be begun before the dew has evaporated, and, until Mr. Wilson usurps the functions of the Deity more successfully than he has those of Congress, the dew will continue to dry according to the laws of nature.

The press has shown a disposition to regard the dairy farmer as the only sufferer, but this is by no means true, although he perhaps suffers more than others, since cows, which are essentially creatures of habit, cannot have their schedule arbitrarily rearranged twice a year without an appreciable falling-off in production.

It should be noted that the operation of the daylight saving law not only increases the cost of what the farmer produces, but limits production. The average increased cost in the eastern part of the United States is estimated by the New England Homestead at 15 per cent., and this appears to me conservative. I have seen no estimate of the extent to which production has been limited. It is the limitation of production which the farmer chiefly objects to, for the increased cost is simply passed along to the ultimate consumer.

It appears illogical for the public to complain of the high cost of living and at the same time to approve a law which obviously and inevitably increases the cost of the essentials of life.

Centre Conway, N. H.

J. W. G. WALKER.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

SIR,—I am writing to ask a question, and to make an appeal. I have lived in the United States for the last five years, but I am still technically a British subject. In common with many thoughtful men and women in all parts of this country, through which I have traveled widely, I am very firmly convinced that by far the strongest and perhaps the only adequate guarantee of permanent righteous peace in the world would be an intelligent and genuine Anglo-American friendship. I wish to ask you whether you do not think this is true. If you do, I would like to appeal to you to present this, in the forceful and convincing ways of which you are an acknowledged master.

I am making this appeal because I greatly love both my native land and the land of my adoption, and I am quite certain that much hard toil still remains to be done, just by such leaders of public opinion as yourself and other prominent journalists, before anything like a real confidence and friendship for Great Britain will be builded up in this country. It is quite common to hear even educated Americans speaking of Britain's policy at the Peace Conference as a policy of grab or legalized theft, and from time to time I meet men whose eloquence on behalf of the League of Nations is almost inarticulate with passion, who none the less speak of Great Britain, in private, as the great

"bully" of the nations. Surely, whatever we may think of the League in its present form and whatever may be the form in which it finally receives the imprimatur of the American Government, it is idle to imagine that any document, however wise and well-intentioned, is going to accomplish much good, if bitterness and distrust are cherished and encouraged in the minds of the people. This, then, is an appeal for friendship. Let us try to see how great a part each of these two mighty peoples is seeking to play in the stupendous drama of our time; let us try to understand and appreciate one another's motives and purposes more deeply than, I fear, we do, and let us, above all, remember that as long as the United States and the British Empire distrust one another—and I am speaking of the people themselves and not of the Governments—the world's peace can never be secure, no matter what documents may exist in the archives of Washington or London. Will you not help in this new crusade?

Pittsfield, Mass.

HUGH GORDON ROSS.

OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

SIR,—The President talks much and occasionally says something. He said something at Indianapolis when he said:

In other words, at present we have to mind our own business. Under the Covenant of the League of Nations we can mind other people's business.

Minding other people's business is bad business.

When we start to mind other people's business, other people will also start to mind our business and then trouble will begin. That's just why I oppose the so-called League of Nations. This nation grew great minding its own business, and I, for one, don't want to take the chance of disaster incident to the meddlesome minding of other people's business.

Dallas, Texas.

FRANCIS MARION ETHERIDGE.